The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,166.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6. 1786.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,
The Second Edition, conſiderably enlarged,
Dedicated, by permiſſion, to the
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SHEFFIELD,

The Preſent State of Nova Scotia.

To which is now added,
A SHORT ACCOUNT OF CANADA,
And the Britiſh Iſlands on the Coaſt of North America.
With a new Map of that country, engraved for the preſent edition.

Sunt ingeniorum monumenta, quæ ſæculis probantur. LIV.

Edinburgh: Printed for W. CREECH; and T. CADELL, London.

A Schoolmaſter Wanted immediately,

For the Pariſh of Bothkennar, in the County of Stirling,

WHO can Teach Latin, Engliſh, Church Muſic, Writing, Arithmetic, Navigation, and Book-Keeping. Any perſon who intends to appear as candidate for ſaid office, for further particulars may apply to Mr Dickſon, miniſter of the pariſh; or, in his abſence, to Mr David Hardie, in Mains of Bothkennar, betwixt and the firſt day of December next.

Alſo, to be LENT, at Martinmas next, upon proper ſecurity, L. 120 Sterling of the poor's money of the above pariſh.

A Schoolmoſter Wanted.

THE Pariſh School of EDROM, in Berwickſhire, is now become vacant, by the tranſlation of the late Schoolmaſter to the School of Aytown. It is therefore propoſed by the Heritors, to elect a Schoolmaſter by a comparative trial of candidates, to take place at Edrom on Monday the 4th December 1786.

It is expected that ſuch candidates as may appear will produce proper certificates of their private and moral character, as great regard will be had to that circumſtance.

The candidates muſt be well qualified to teach Engliſh and Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Practical Parts of Mathematics, and to precent in the Church.

The fixed emoluments of the pariſh are conſiderable.

For Kingſton and Savannah-la-Mar,
JAMAICA,

THE Ship Roſelle, Captain

HOGG, burthen Three Hundred Tons, now lying in Leith harbour, will be ready to take in goods by the 10th November, and will poſitively ſail on the 15th December.

For freight and paſſage apply to Meſſ. William Sibbald and Company, Leith.

N. B. The Roſelle has excellent accommodation, and will take paſſengers for the Windward Iſlands, to be landed at Antigua or St Kitts; the paſſage money to be paid here.

And for Private Sale,

The Ship KATHARINE, meaſures above 200 tons, built at Dyſart in 1783, and lately arrived from the Weſt Indies. She ſails well, and may be fitted out for the Greenland trade at a ſmall expence. If bought for that purpoſe the preſent owners will hold a ſhare, if required.

Apply as above, or to Captain Andrew Maſon on board.

A parcel of very Fine COTTON, Jamaica and Grenada RUM for Sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Coffeehouſe, Dundee, upon Tueſday the 21ſt November 1786, at three o'clock afternoon,

THE GOOD BRIGANTINE,

The Ann & Betſy of Perth,

belonging to Captain Robert Purves, preſently lying in the harbour of Dundee. The veſſel is about three years old, Frith-built, well found, carries 130 tons dead weight, and ſails remarkably faſt.

Her inventory will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Maver writer in Dundee, to whom any perſon inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale may apply.

TO be SOLD on Thurſday the 16th current, in the houſe of David Rodger, on the Coal-hill, Leith, at four o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP

FARMER,

About 60 Tons burthen, a ſound veſſel, and well found.

For particulars apply to John Beadie, Leith.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtomhouſe of Kirkcudbright, upon Friday the 10th inſtant, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE SLOOP
ANN AND ELIZA OF AYR,
Burthen about 40 Tons, (to be broke up), with her new Boat and furniture.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Peter Buchanan vintner in Port-Glaſgow, on Tueſday the 28th November curt. betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day,

The Ship CYCLOPS,

Burden about 280 tons, (well calculated for any trade, or may be fitted out for Greenland at an eaſy expence) as ſhe lies in the harbour of Port-Glaſgow.

Inventory and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of John Dunlop or James Shaw, merchants there; to whom perſons intending to purchaſe betwixt and the day of ſale may apply

FOR GRENADA,

THE NEW SHIP

TIVOLI,

JAMES M'LEISH Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock, the 1ſt of next month, and clear to ſail by the 15th of November.

She will have the very beſt accommodation for paſſengers, who may apply to John Campbell ſenior, in Glaſgow, or the Maſter at Greenock.

A BLACKSMITH uſed to Horſe-ſhoeing and other country work, willing to engage for a term of years to go abroad, and who is well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

GLASGOW, *Sept.* 6. 1786.

NEW MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

CORRI and Sutherland, muſic ſellers

to her Majeſty, beg leave to acquaint the public, That one of the partners has juſt returned from London, where he purchaſed a very large and capital aſſortment of Muſic and Muſical Inſtruments; the former comprehends all the new publications, whether for the voice, harpſichord, or orcheſtras, by Haydn, Kuzcluck, Clementi, Mozart, Pleyel, Borghi, Sterkel, Sheild, &c. &c. and are well deſerving the attention of the *amateurs*: The Inſtruments conſiſt of finger and barrel organs, ſingle and double; harpſichords, with and without patent ſwells and different ſtops, upright harpſichords, grand piano fortes, ditto portable and plain of various conſtructions and ſizes, organiſed piano fortes, and others elegantly fitted in ſide boards; very fine old and new violins, guitars, double and ſingle glaſſadoes, &c. &c. all of which will be found upon trial to be the completeſt collection that ever appeared for ſale in this city.

Good ſecond hand Inſtruments bought, ſold, or taken in exchange. Harpſichords, piano fortes, &c. lent out on reaſonable terms; and, if purchaſed in ſix months, the hire will be abated.

*** Commiſſions from the country executed with punctuality and care.

LANDS IN AMERICA.

TO be SOLD by auction, at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 8th day of November current, at one o'clock,

Eight Freehold Tracts or Plantations

of CHOICE LAND, containing two hundred and fifty acres each, ſituate on the Waters of the North Fork or Main Branch of Kentucke River, Fayette county, State of Virginia, in eight Lots, viz.

LOT I. In the general plan, No. 31. a freehold tract or plantation of land, containing 250 acres, called Rural Retreat.
—II. Ditto ditto, No. 30. called Cherry Orchard.
—III. Ditto ditto, No. 33. called Labour's Reward.
—IV. Ditto ditto, No. 32. called Society Vale.
—V. Ditto ditto, No. 88. called [illegible] Park.
—VI. Ditto ditto, No. 87. called Blooming Dale.
—VII. Ditto ditto, No. 90. called Pine Grove.
—VIII. Ditto ditto, No. 89. called Chevy Chace.

The ſaid lots are part of a larger tract or body of land, containing 30,973 1-3d acres, located, ſurveyed, and patented, under the direction and ſuperintendency of Mr Robert Armſtrong, deputy-ſurveyor of Fayette county aforeſaid. The greateſt part of the ſaid tract or body of land is divided into farms or plantations of 250 acres, to each of which there is annexed an allotment of about three acres, within the ground-plot of the town of Lewiſburgh, which allotments will be conveyed to purchaſers, with the ſeveral farms or plantations to which they reſpectively belong. The town of Lewiſburgh is laying off, on the northern bank of the north fork or main branch of Kentucke river, between two conſiderable waters, which flow into it at the ſouthern extremity of the ſaid great tract or body of land.

The lands in general are of a moſt excellent quality, the ſoil being equal to any in nature, and well watered with creeks, rivulets, and ſprings. There are along the water, excellent bottom or natural meadow lands, entirely clear of wood, in many places half a mile wide, then ſomething hilly, but extremely fertile, and [illegible] of loft or [illegible] when ſufficiently reduced by ſucceſſive croppings of Indian corn. They are for the moſt part covered in their undergrowth with cane, pappaw, and ſpicewood, intermixed with exuberant crops of buffaloe graſs, clover, wild rye, touchmenot, and every kind of ſpontaneous herbage that denote a rich ſoil. Their timber in general conſiſts of walnut, aſh, honeylocuſt, ſugar-tree, mulberry, black and white oak, wild cherry, coffee-tree, hiccory, and ſowerwood; cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, and an excellent ſpecies of the wild indigo, grow every where in great plenty, and are found greatly ſuperior to the ſame produce on the ancient Atlantic or ſea coaſt ſettlements. Indian corn, potatoes, ſquaſhes, muſk and water melons, together with wild lettuce, Shawaneſe ſallad, and pepper-graſs, are every where to be met with; which, with apples, peaches, and a ſpontaneous grape of excellent flavour, form an admirable ſupply of vegetable food for the new ſettlers. Game, wild-fowl, wild turkies, and fiſh are amazingly numerous, and eaſily obtained, which, with the deer, the buffaloe, and oppoſſum, and other quadrupedes, procured by hunting, furniſh a moſt excellent ſupply of animal food, and greatly alleviates the inconveniencies of effecting a comfortable eſtabliſhment in a new and uncultivated country. The waters before mentioned, as paſſing through theſe lands, form a natural canal for ſeveral miles higher into the country, and are navigable for boats of fifteen or twenty hogſheads of tobacco burthen. They flow into the navigable river of Kentucke, which uniting with the ſpacious and beautiful Ohio, renders the ſituation of the lands in point of commerce, as eligible as moſt in the Kentucke country. It is generally believed, that few countries are richer in mineral productions than this part of North America, as virgin copper and lead have already been diſcovered on the banks of the Ohio; iron-ore and coal are frequently found by the ſettlers in that neighbourhood. In ſhort, the lands herein alluded to partake of the general advantages common to that delightful region, which extends from 50 to 200 miles on either ſide the Ohio, from Fort Pitt to the Falls of Louiſville. They are ſituate in a parallel of about 37½ degrees of north latitude, and 8½ degrees weſt longitude from Philadelphia, the climate of which is agreeably indulfent, and the country deſirable, as well from its beauty and gertility, as the rapid increaſe of inhabitants, which has greatly exceeded, ſince the firſt ſettlements between 1771 and 1775, the population of any other province heretofore known in North America.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

I. The higheſtbidder to be the purchaſer; and if any diſpute ſhall ariſe between two or more bidders, the lot to be put up and reſold.

II. No perſon to advance leſs than 6 d. per acre each bidding.

III. The purchaſer to pay down immediataly a depoſit of 20 per cent. in part of the purchaſe-money, and ſign an agreement for the payment of the remainder within ten days after the ſale, in which time the conveyance will be made.

IV. The proprietor hereby agrees to make a good title at his own expence, and a proper conveyance at the joint expence of the ſeller and purchaſer, on payment of the remainder of the purchaſe money, on or before the time above limited.

V. At the deſire of the purchaſer or purchaſers, a deputy ſurveyor of the county wherein the lands ate ſituate, or ſome other perſon properly qualified, will be appointed at the expence of the vender, to reſurvey and mark the boundaries of the ſeveral allotments agreeable to the plan, which will be exhibited at the time of ſale, and in the interim, may be ſeen at No. 7. Prince's Street.

VI. The tax payable to Government to be borne by the purchaſer and vender in moieties.

Laſtly, If the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall neglect or fail to comply with the conditions before mentioned, the depoſit money ſhall be forfeited, the proprietor ſhall be at full liberty to reſell the lot or lots; and the deficiency (if any there ſhall be by ſuch ſecond ſale), together with all charges attending the ſale, ſhall be made good by the defaulter at the preſent ſale.

Engliſh Stone-Ware,

IN great variety, and at very reduced prices, for ready money only.

To be Sold at the Cellars in the Old Fiſh Market Cloſe, adjoining the Broad Wynd, Leith.

Sale of Bank Stock.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 14th November current, at ſix o'clock afternoon, in whole or in parcels,

NINE SHARES of the Capital Stock of the BANK of SCOTLAND.

For further particulars enquire at James Stormonth, writer in Edinburgh, with whom the conditions of ſale may be ſeen.

Farms in the County of Fife to Let.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas firſt, the Two Farms of LUMPHINNINS, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerſe, Bart. lying in the pariſh of Balingray, and ſhire of Fife. Theſe two farms are preſently poſſeſſed by James Hogg and Thomas Beatſon. They conſiſt of about 705 Scots acres, and will either be let together or ſeparately.

Propoſals may be given in to Charles Innes writer to the ſignet.

FARMS TO BE LET.

TO be LET at Houſton, upon Thurſday next the 9th inſtant, for any number of years which may be agreed upon,

Theſe two Farms of NETTLEHILL and RICHIE's PARK, lying near Houſton, in the pariſh of Uphall, and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow.—Both Farms are completely incloſed with ſtone and lime dykes; and one of them has been in graſs for two years paſt.

For further particulars application may be, in the mean time, made to the proprietor at Houſton, or Mr Laurence Inglis writer, Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Argyleſhire.

To be Sold by Private Bargain.

THE LANDS of [illegible] TENEMENTS of HOUSES, and Pieces of LAND in and about the village of Denoon, all lying within the pariſh of Denoon, Lordſhip of Cowall, and ſheriffdom of Argyle.

For particulars enquire at Alexander Duncan, clerk to the ſignet.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* NEW FORM *of* PROCESS.

(Concluded from our paper of Wedneſday laſt.)

5. IN chap. viii. § 12. we find this clauſe, "An appeal having been made by any of the parties, the members of the inferior court, who are conſtituent members of the court of review, ſhall not be allowed to ſit, vote, or determine in the cauſe appealed, or in any queſtion relative thereto;"—(ſo far it is well; but it is added) "*neither ſhall they be ſent to the bar as parties, unleſs they require it.*" The expreſſion of being *ſent to the bar* looks as if they had been ſubjected formerly to a hardſhip from which it was now intended to relieve them in future.

The ſtate of this matter muſt be explained. In conformity to the peculiar nature of our eccleſiaſtical republic, the members of inferior courts have been in uſe, for time immemorial, in every caſe of appeal or of complaint, to conſider it as their duty and their privilege to go to the bar of the court of review, to ſtate the grounds on which they gave judgment, and to prove, as far as they could, to the Church at large, that what they did was rightly done. From this inſtitution, the court of review hath often been enabled to comprehend the merits of cauſes more clearly than would have been poſſible by any other means. Theſe appearances are acts of reſpect to the ſupreme court, at the ſame time that they tend to the exoneration of the inferior judicature. This right is intended to be aboliſhed under a curious ſaving clauſe, "unleſs they require it." The firſt characters in the Church are in uſe to go to the bar as parties; they uſe to conſider it as a reſpectful duty which they owed both to their preſbytery and to the Aſſembly; but when this practice ſhall be ſo pointedly diſcountenanced by the ſtatute law, ſuch men will never be ſeen there again. They will not, in the firſt inſtance, *require* the Aſſembly to let them make ſpeeches. In ſhort, this ſaving clauſe, tranſlated into plain Engliſh, is this, That in future men of common modeſty ſhall not ſpeak at the bar; but petulant youths, who may have the impudence to make a particular requiſition to be heard, though out of the uſual courſe of buſineſs, ſhall be indulged in the liberty to expoſe themſelves.

The abolition of the bar-appearances of the clergy is to be regretted by all men who attend the Aſſembly as a theatre of eloquence, and by all who conſider the reſpectability of that court, in the eye of the world, as a circumſtance connected with the dignity of our eſtabliſhment; for it is a well-known fact, that every Aſſembly in time paſt hath owed more of its ſplendour to the bar than to the court; and that the beſt ſpeeches, beyond compariſon, which are pronounced within the walls of the houſe, are from the clergy at the bar, conducting buſineſs either as complainers or defenders; where, with manly republican firmneſs, they ſtand forth to maintain right, or to expoſe wrong, and prove, by the effects of their appearances, how much plain, ſtrong ſenſe is ſuperior to verbal quibbles and profeſſional artifice.

Why is this right of defence to be buried, together with the right of complaint? What harm hath it ever done? I have never heard the ſhape of a reaſon for this alteration, but that the inferior civil judges do not thus appear before the courts of appeal. Unleſs this maxim of aſſimilating our procedure to that of the civil courts ſhall be finally abjured in our new arrangements, the Church will be wrecked altogether. Let *Monteſquieu*, the father of political wiſdom, be heard in this matter, and he will tell us, that laws muſt bear their analogy to the form of government under which they are enacted; and that to borrow thoſe regulations which properly belong to one ſyſtem, and to adopt them under a government which is conſtituted on different principles, is the ſure way to throw every thing into confuſion.

By the baniſhment of preſbyteries from the bar of the Aſſembly, there will in moſt caſes remain but one party, viz. the appellant, who will come and tell his own ſtory, and the court will have no means of further information in the matter. This will be the caſe with all rejected petitions, and in the moſt important preſbyterial charge, the buſineſs of licenſing probationers, as well as in many other caſes which might be mentioned.

Let us look forward to the ſhape of an Aſſembly after the clergy ſhall have been ſilenced both as complainers and defenders: There will be no buſineſs but appeals; ſeldom two parties at the bar; the materials of diſcuſſion very ſcarce; an elder or two ſpeak to point of form, and take notice of the practice of the courts before which they have the honour to do buſineſs; and all the affairs of the year are diſpatched in the moſt laconic manner imaginable. There will not be buſineſs to hold the Aſſembly together for three days; and, after a ſeaſon or two, their ſeſſion will infallibly be ſhortened. The ſeſſion of ten days gives a dignity to the Aſſembly in the eye of the country. It appears as a regular court, which, with ſolemnity and deliberation, ſettles the affairs of the Church, inſtead of a nominal convocation, as this overture would make it, which meets to diſpatch two or three formal matters, and is diſſolved, and which clergy and gentlemen at a diſtance will not think it worth their while to attend. tion of the right of complaint, and lopping off the beſt part of the remaining bar, how gentlemen will contrive to ſpin out the poor remnant of eccleſiaſtical buſineſs, ſo as to make any thing like a decent ſeſſion, is to me inconceivable. The ſtory of ſettlements is all over. Patronage overtures are not likely to be revived. I believe, however, that the clergy will contrive to put off the evil day, and that, upon the ground which they inherit from their fathers, they will combat ten days of every year for ten years to come, before they ſubmit to this form of proceſs, which would render all their courts inſignificant in all time coming.

By this new form of proceſs, it appears that preſbyteries, or the members of preſbyteries, are avowedly to be ſtripped at once of the three great and leading privileges—the right of proſecuting, the right of complaining, and the right of defending their proceedings; and all bar buſineſs is to be wreſted from the clergy, and delivered up to the lawyers. If the clergy of the Church are capable of acquieſcing in theſe propoſitions which are now under tranſmiſſion, perhaps it is right that they ſhould not longer be entruſted with the management of their own affairs.

It does not appear to me that preſbyteries can, with ſafety to their own rights, return the overture to the Aſſembly with partial corrections and amendments. The errors are ſo interwoven into its ſubſtance that it does not admit of ſuch correction. The danger lies here, that a majority of preſbyteries may approve of the overture in general, but different amendments may be offered from different quarters, by which means there may not be a majority of the Church objecting to the ſame particular circumſtances in any caſe; and they will be held as agreeing to whatever is not condemned by the majority, while the approbation of the ſcheme, in a general view, may ſeem to leave the Aſſembly at liberty to adopt ſuch partial corrections as they may judge expedient, and to enact the overture into ſtatute law in the Church, in which event the dignity of our eſtabliſhment is betrayed and undone.

I hope the clergy will attend to this intereſting circumſtance in their preſent ſituation, that the corrections of preſbyteries are not worth one farthing if the overture is approved *in cumulo*; becauſe, unleſs each individual objection is mentioned by at leaſt 37 preſbyteries, the Aſſembly cannot adopt it; and they will adopt every clauſe which is not thus generally condemned. The only ſafe courſe which remains, is ſimply to *diſapprove* of the overture; and let the Aſſembly be moved to recommit the buſineſs, that an overture, conſtructed upon better principles, may be brought forward.

The defects of the Form of Proceſs of 1707 may be eaſily ſupplied; but, were they never to be amended, let us rather retain it as it is, than ſuffer our preſbyteries to be diſarmed, and the honour of our Aſſemblies annihilated.

In two ſentences, the defects of the Form of Proceſs of 1707 may be remedied. For inſtance, let it be overtured,

1ſt, That application be made to Parliament for a law to give effect to ſentences of ſuſpenſion, by providing from the ſtipend a fund for an aſſiſtant, (as above mentioned) and to ſecure the attendance of witneſſes upon libels inferring ſuſpenſion or depoſition.

2d, That the General Aſſembly ſhall in due form enact, That, in proceſſes againſt miniſters, no appeal ſhall ſiſt the procedure of the inferior court, until a judgment is given upon the whole cauſe; but that an appeal taken againſt ſuch judgment ſhall bring all points proteſted againſt under review of the ſuperior court.

Such are the ſentiments of one who has the honour to be A CLERGYMAN.

Edin. Oct. 26.

LONDON, *Nov.* 2.

ON Tuesday evening, at a little past six, the Princess Amelia died, at her house in Cavendish-square; her Highness was born on the 10th of June 1711, and was in her 76th year. This Princess is the last of the immediate issue of George II. She was charitable and generous, and through the course of her life possessed the esteem of all whom she honoured with her attention. Col. Stephens, one of her Highness's Gentlemen Ushers, set out on Tuesday evening to Windsor, to carry the intelligence to his Majesty.

It is remarkable that for some time past her Highness intimated, that she had a presentiment that she should die on the anniversary of the day on which her illustrious father resigned his breath. She survived that period just six days.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 1. 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that there will not be any drawing-room at St James's till Thursday the 16th inst. and that there will not be any levee there on Friday next.

It is said the remains of the Princess Amelia will be conveyed from her house in a hearse drawn by six white horses, richly ornamented with white feathers, through Old Palace yard to the south-east door of the Abbey, in a grand procession, on Wednesday evening next.

ABSTRACT *of the* PRINCESS AMELIA'S WILL.

Last night, in the presence of the Earl of Besborough and Lord Pelham, the chosen executors of the Princess Amelia, her Highness's will was opened at her house in Cavendish-square, when it appeared that her Highness had bequeathed a legacy of 4000 l. to Lady Elisabeth Waldegrave, and the like sum to Lady Caroline Waldegrave.

Some inferior legacies were left to Lady Ann Howard, Lady Harriet Vernon, Lady Mary Fitzgerald, and other persons of her household.

She directed that her seat at Gunnersbury, and her town residence, with all her furniture, should be sold, and the money arising from the sale, after her legacies should be paid, to be applied to the use of the reigning Prince of Hesse Cassel, and his brother, to whom likewise her property in the funds, together with her jewels and valuables, will devolve!

Yesterday Lord Pelham was sent for to town, he being one of the executors to the will of the late Princess Amelia, and in the evening he arrived in Cavendish-square.

Four thousand pounds a year, the sum which she was paid out of the Civil List.

Could an accurate statement of her Royal Highness's beneficence and liberality to the indigent and distressed be obtained, it would form the finest eulogium that was ever made on deceased affluence and grandeur. The sums which she expended in this way are almost incredible; and yet she died immensely rich. Such is the effect of personal attachment to a well-regulated economy.

The disposition of her fortune is without doubt very much in favour of the reigning Prince of Hesse Cassel. Her partiality to that Prince arises from the attachment which she has always retained for his mother, her sister the Princess Mary, whose sufferings, from the conduct of her husband, the late Prince, she has frequently and sincerely lamented. There is also much justice in the attention paid by her to her nephew, as from the slenderness of his hereditary fortune, he is far from opulent.

On Friday last her Royal Highness the late Princess Amelia, consulted her Physician, Doctor Warren, asking, with the most firm composure, how long he thought her existence might be prolonged? He replied, "that it was impossible strictly to ascertain; that her dissolution would probably take place within three or four days, but that it was within the limit of possibility her life might be extended to a week." This decision her Royal Highness received with truly Christian fortitude. Her time, since that day, has been employed in acting as her own executrix. She has disposed of all her domestic affairs, adjusted the gratuities to be given to every person around her, and added a codicil to her will, which has been drawn up for a considerable time.

Dr Warren attended the Princess in her last moments, and was in her room when she expired.

Her Highness had a singular presentiment that her life would terminate in the same month in which her Royal father and brother died; and as she expected, so it happened. It is said that she had made a new will annually for some years past.

In consequence of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, both theatres, and other places of entertainment, were last night shut up by an order from the Lord Chamberlain's office, and we hear, (though no time was particularly specified yesterday) will not be open till the day after her Highness's funeral takes place.

The following letter was yesterday sent to the City Remembrancer, from the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 1. 1786.

"SIR,

"I am directed by the Lord Chamberlain to acquaint you, that it is wished that the Lord Mayor will observe the same rule on Lord Mayor's day next, as was observed on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. &c.

"JOHN CALVERT."

PETER ROBERTS, Esq;
Remembrancer of the city of London.

The death of the Princess Amelia will make a material alteration in the city parade on the ensuing Lord Mayor's day. Instead of the usual processions by land and water, the Lord Mayor, Lord Mayor elect, Aldermen, and other proper officers, will go in their private coaches through the city to the Exchequer Chamber in Westminster Hall, where the Lord Mayor elect will take the customary oaths; the parade around the hall at Westminster will not take place; and, what is the worst of all bad stories, the usual festivity at Guildhall, which consists of good eating and drinking, and a ball for the beautiful young females of the city at night, must be postponed until another year.

The late distinguished Duke of Cumberland departed this life 21 years before his Royal sister, his demise happening on the 31st of October, 1765, in the 46th year of his age. He was interred the 9th of November following (Lord Mayor's day) in the Royal vault in King Henry the VIIth's chapel, after lying in state in the Prince's chamber in the House of Lords.

About 10 o'clock the same evening, a signal from Westminster-bridge, by the firing of a sky rocket, was given, that the funeral procession was begun, which signal being answered by another from the center arch of London bridge, minute guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and so continued until, by second signals from the same places, it was known the funeral ceremony was ended. The great bells in several of the churches in London and Westminster also continued to toll until the funeral was over.

George Nelson, Esq; the Lord-Mayor elect, accompanied only by Sir William Stevenson, the late Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen and Recorder, went in a private manner to Westminster-hall to be sworn in; and, after the usual manner, to the Mansion-house.—Notice was given from the Earl Marshal's office, that it was expected all persons would put themselves in decent mourning, which commenced on the 10th of November, the day after the funeral.

Except during a few late years, Prs. Amelia has been upon very cold and indifferent terms at St James's, ever since her father died. Indeed some circumstances, which happened shortly after his present Majesty's accession, very candidly account for coolness. In her father's time she had a few rooms at St James's, as well as the late Duke of Cumberland; which were taken from them both, although ever since unoccupied, except during the short stay the King of Denmark made here. Her Highness had also the Rangership of Richmond Park, which was given to her by her father, and which being in the vicinity of Gunnersbury, was pleasing to her. This trifle was also taken from her, and given to Lord Bute, who holds it to this day. During the time that these matters were fresh in every person's memory, she used to go to Stowe every summer, and honour the Earl Temple with her visits; because, as she used to say, "His Lordship was the "only man she knew who had the honour to be "sorry at his country seat heart." This nobleman was distinguished by an uniform opposition to Lord Bute.

Yesterday the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sydney, Mr Pitt, and Lord Howe, held a Council with the King at Buckingham-house, and about half past three his Majesty went to Kew.

This day the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the usual officers, went in procession from the Mansion-house to Great Ormond-street, in order to have his Majesty's approbation signified of the choice made by the citizens of London to their new elected Mayor.

The Court of Chancery is now laying out a large sum of money in the funds; on Friday 30,000 l. 3 per cents. will be transferred into the name of the Accountant-General.

Tuesday the commissioners for reducing the national debt laid out the last portion of the first quarter of the annual million, in the purchase of three per cents. when it appeared they had bought up, since the first of August last, above 330,000 l. stock; and this day they began laying out the second quarter of the million, in buying up stock, but rather in larger sums than before.

In the course of last year, sixty-six thousand and sixty rubles, in gold and silver bars, were imported at Petersburgh; and the custom-house receipts, from 1780 to 1786, amount to nearly seventeen millions: those of the six preceding years from 1774 to 1780, did not produce quite twelve millions of rubles. A striking proof of the rapidity with which the commerce of that great city encreases. Nor is its progress in the arts of civility and refinement, in works of public magnificence and utility, less conspicuous.

In the course or the present year there has been brought into this country, 1,500,000l. of gold, and 800,000 l. of silver coin, from the various nations of Europe; and before the termination of the year, it may be reasonably expected, that the whole will amount to the sum of three millions sterling; for the greatest part of the six millions of dollars, lately arrived at Cadiz from South America, will find its way into this country.

It has been recommended, by the Proprietors of East-India stock, to the Court of Directors, to reconsider a resolution they lately made to reduce the freight of their shipping to 22 pounds per ton, instead of 24 pounds. The above resolution was passed in consequence of some shipwrights, in several ports of England, having offered the Company to afford shipping for bringing home their commodities at a rate considerably lower than has hitherto been paid to the old ship-builders, who, trusting to the good faith of their employers, have sunk an immense capital on the supposition that their vessels would be hereafter continued regularly, and, in their turns, in the East India service.

The sum sunk by the old owners, we are assured, amounts to no less than two millions sterling, a proof how deeply they are interested in the Company's prosperity, and how much they have confided in their honour. These Gentlemen have for a long course of years punctually performed their engagements to their employers; but on the occasion of unforeseen difficulties, they have forborne to exact what in law they had a right to demand; and, on all occasions, exercised that indulgence and concern for the interest of the Company, which might be expected from men embarked with them in a common cause. This fact is fully established by the arrears which on too many occasions have been due, and by those which are due to the owners of ships at the present moment.

The cause of Captain Sutton against Commodore Johnstone is appointed by my Lord Loughborough to be argued before him next Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, at Serjeants-Inn-hall.

The abstract of our treaty with France, which appeared in Saturday's paper, we can assure the public, notwithstanding what has appeared in some prints, is authentic as far as it goes, and very little new matter will be added; it will only be explained more at large.—Our musical instruments will form a new article of commerce; dispatches having been sent to Mr Eden for that purpose.

The Sovereigns of the present æra (and future historians will record it to their honour) seem actuated by a noble ambition; disdaining the degrading homage of servile bigotry and blind ignorance, their wish is, to conciliate the rational attachment and manly obedience of enlightened minds. To effect this, seminaries of learning are every where erected or erecting, on the most liberal and useful plans. Even in Portugal, an establishment of this kind has been recently instituted, in the royal castle of St George, for the instruction of young persons of both sexes; and it was lately honoured by a visit from the royal family. They examined the observatory, and the respective mathematical instruments, with which they appeared well pleased. The royal visitors also expressed very great satisfaction at several curious experiments performed by some of the students.

We hear that a very learned Hebrean has undertaken to answer Dr Priestley's last *magnum opus*, in 4 vols. 8vo. Some new lights will, therefore, be thrown upon this great controversy; but, it is to be hoped, the old ones will not be put out. The answer is actually in the press.

A paragraph having appeared in several public prints, setting forth, that the Princess of Albania, consort to the Chevalier de St George, had lately eloped with Count Alfieri, the same Italian Nobleman who a few years ago had an amorous transaction in the country with Lady L——r; we are authorised to assure the public, that such a report is false.—That Princess was separated from her husband about two years ago, and has been ever since with her mother at Bruxelles. And with regard to Count Alfieri, he is at present in Vienna, and never saw the Princess of Albania, but two or three times at a public *converzatione* at Rome.

Some letters received in town yesterday from Petersburgh, by the way of Holland, mention, that the expedition which set off from that city some months since to penetrate towards Kamschatka, had met with so many obstructions since their departure from Moscow, as to oblige them to make a long halt on the confines of Siberia. A mutiny among the troops has been hinted at as one cause: but if that was the real cause (says the relater) that part of the Commander in Chief's letter to the government is suppressed with the greatest care.

By advices from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, dated September 24. we learn, that several of the American Loyalists had for some time past employed themselves with great success in procuring turpentine, pitch, and tar from the pine trees, which flourish in great abundance in most parts of that extensive province. A circumstance which deserves the serious attention of government, as it will surely no longer be good policy to take from the United States those things, which, with proper encouragement, our own colonies are found to produce.

The iron ore discovered there is said to be equally good with that which is found in any part of America; and it is added, that, notwithstanding the application which is requisite to husbandry and the fisheries, there can remain but little doubt, that the iron made there may become a useful article of trade in a few years. Hemp and flax, which must always be objects of national importance, are said to be perfectly fitted to the soil and climate of that country; it is therefore to be concluded, that the eye of the legislature will be directed thither, that measures may be adapted to encourage their growth.

By accounts from Calcutta, dated February last, we learn, the society lately established by Sir William Jones and others for the encouragement of Oriental literature, was in a very thriving state, and that a communication had been opened with some chiefs in the kingdoms of Asam and Jepera, who had transmitted from thence several valuable natural and artificial curiosities, which had been deposited in the Museum of Calcutta.

A very important discovery has lately been made at Calcutta, respecting the influence of the moon in fevers and other diseases incident to the human race. Doctor Balfour, who has lived at Bengal upwards of 14 years, has observed the influence of this planet to shew itself with respect to fevers in a very remarkable manner, and has found from repeated experience —1st. that, in Bengal, a constant and particular attention to the revolution of the moon, is of the greatest consequence in the cure and prevention of fevers.—2d. That the influence of the moon in fevers prevails, in a similar manner, in every inhabited part of the globe; and, consequently, that a similar attention to it is a matter of general importance in the practice of medicine.

The above ingenious physician, some time since, had the care of a numerous body of soldiers in Bengal. The disorders were chiefly fevers, or fluxes attended with fevers, and in the space of the first month above 400 men were taken ill. The greatest part of these, however, got quit of the fever in the course of the eighth day which intervened between the full and the change of the moon, and, by the assistance of medicine, were soon reduced to 70 or 80. But during the remaining months of their stay in that country, his sick constantly encreased nearly to double this number at every full and change; falling down again as constantly to their former standard, during the eight days which intervene between these two periods.

Dr Balfour is a man of learning and ability—he is patronized by Governor Hastings, who, we hear, was a witness to the success of his practice; which is now investigating by some of the first medical characters in Europe.

The following intelligence from Calcutta, dated in March, was brought over by the last ship:—

William Cowper, Esq; is appointed President of the commercial revenue, in the room of Samuel Charteris, Esq; resigned.

Richard Johnson, Esq; a member of ditto, in the room of William Cowper, Esq; promoted.

Matthew Dawson, Esq; to be Chief of Moorshedabad, in the room of Edward Fenwick, appointed to the Board of Trade.

John Kinloch, Esq; is appointed Commissioner to Burdwan.

John Seawen, Esq; is appointed Commissary General, in the room of Captain John Murray who has retired on furlough.

Lieutenant George Robinson is appointed Deputy Commissary General, in the room of John Seawen, Esq; promoted.

Major Justly Hill of the artillery, and Major Metcalfe of the infantry, have obtained leave to return to Europe on furlough for three years.

Lieutenants John Harvey and James Lewis Lucadow have permission to return to Europe on furlough for three years.

Lieutenant A. Crawford, who had permission to visit Europe on furlough, being prevented from availing himself of that leave, is allowed to return to his duty.

Captain Court, of the George East Indiaman, having, it would appear, refused to accommodate Captain M'Dermott with a passage for England, the Governor and Council have referred Capt. M'Dermott's letter on the subject to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Lady Albemarle, the mother of Lord Keppel, is yet living, a melancholy mourner over her last son. She was present when her eldest son Lord Albemarle died—attended the Marchioness of Tavistock, the Bishop, and General Keppel, in their last moments, besides others of her children, and her family was very extensive.

It is somewhat remarkable, that two noblemen, sprung originally from the same family, though subjects of different kingdoms, should, in the same century, be chosen by their respective sovereigns to fill the important offices of Governors to the heirs apparent of the two most formidable powers in the world. This, however, has happened in the family of Harcourt; for the late Earl Harcourt was appointed Governor of his Royal Highness the present Prince of Wales; and the duke d'Harcourt in France has lately been entrusted by Louis XVI. with the superintendence of the education of the present Dauphin. The family of Lord Harcourt in England is a younger branch of the *ducal* family of the same name in France; the founder came over to this country with William the Conqueror. The elder branch has ever since flourished in Normandy; and the Dukes d'Harcourt have almost constantly been Governors of that province to this day. The present Duke, indeed, has been obliged to resign that Government, though the most valuable in the gift of the crown of France, since he was honoured with the appointment of Governor to his Royal Highness the Dauphin; the latter being esteemed of so much importance, that a Governor to the heir-apparent must not be distracted by any other care from the duties of his office, and therefore such an appointment is always attended with the resignation of all the other employments enjoyed by the Governor previous to his appointment. The government of Normandy has not, however, been carried out of the family of Harcourt; for, as soon as it was resigned by the Duke d'Harcourt, his Majesty was pleased to bestow it on the Duke de Beuvron, own brother to that nobleman.

The wise and benevolent Joseph, in the religious and civil reformation of his subjects, proceeds with firmness, but with caution. He knows that long established prejudices must, in order to prevent danger in removing them, be touched with a most delicate hand. The Hungarian nobles still retain some jurisdiction over their vassals. To remove it altogether would be too hazardous an experiment. Several of their privileges are, however, abolished; amongst which is, that of administering corporal chastisement on their peasantry. And this act the latter consider as the first step towards their total emancipation.

The present question, whether the contest between the Prince of Orange and the States of Holland will terminate in a civil war, is yet problematical. By the last accounts from the Hague, the spirit of party had carried their resentment almost to the utmost extremity on both sides. The most profound politicians have long since remarked of the natives of Holland, that they are slow in deciding, but obstinate and inflexible in the pursuit of what they have chosen. These features certainly afford us little ground of presumption in favour of tranquillity or conciliation. The States of Holland are to be regarded as a body of men sagacious, political, experienced, and sober; and the measures they adopted, particularly that of September 22d, for suspending the Stadtholder from his office of Captain-General within their province, was of an untemporizing nature, and incapable of an easy retraction. The lengths to which the towns of the other provinces have proceeded are very considerable, and the matter has grown gradually and uninterrupted to its present height. The objects in debate are of no trifling magnitude; and it would not be easy, even for a cool and unprejudiced spectator, to devise a method by which each party should concede something for the general peace, and retain something for individual dignity.

For a long time, in France, all letters that came from the Sovereign, had, for greater sanction, three hairs of his beard in the seal. There is still a charter of 1121, which concludes with the following words:—*Quod ut ratum & stabile perseveret in posterum, presenti scripto sigilli mei robur apposui cum tribus pilis barbæ meæ*—That it may stand confirmed and be preserved in future, I have set on the present writing the *force* of my seal with *three hairs* of my beard.

The following instance of daring in a highwayman among the Anglo Saxons, shews to what a pitch this very ancient practice arrived even in those times of primitive simplicity. As King Edmund one day was solemnizing a festival in the county of Gloucester, he remarked that one Leolf, a notorious robber, whom he had sentenced to banishment, had

yet the boldneſs to enter the hall where he dined, and even to ſit at table with his attendants. Enraged at this inſolence, he forthwith ordered him to leave the room; but on his refuſing to obey the King, whoſe temper, naturally choleric, was inflamed by this additional inſult, leaped on him himſelf, and ſeized him by the hair. The ruffian, however, thus puſhed to extremity, inſtantly drew his dagger, and ſtabbed the King to the heart, who immediately expired.

The King of Sweden has cauſed to be built a frigate, and named her the Diana; his Majeſty ſends her as a preſent to the Emperor of Morocco. The preſents which ſhe carries are ſome warlike ſtores, richly gilt clocks, and two magnificent chairs of ſtate.

A curious French ornythologiſt in Paris aſſures the public, in the Journal, that he ſaw with a teleſcope, of 16 inches, a large bird of prey, ſoaring over Paris at the height of 200 fathoms, and flying at the rate of 60 or 70 leagues an hour.—He ſuppoſes it to have quitted the rocks of Iceland, Scotland, or Ireland, in ſearch of a warmer climate at this ſeaſon; and aſſerts, that the Laemer-Geheir takes alternately a flight from the higheſt mountains of our hemiſphere to the Andes or Cordilleras of the new world. Some, who have ſtudied and watched the emigration of birds, may, perhaps, publiſh their opinions concerning theſe wondrous airy voyagers; for the French obſerver ſcruples not to ſay, that from the Britiſh iſles many carnivorous creatures take their flight as far as the Alps, the Pyrennees, or Mount Atlas.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, Dec. 10.

"By accounts from Bombay, of the 8th of December, two veſſels, the Captain Cook and the Adventure, have proceeded on a voyage to the N. E. coaſt of America; the riſe of which was taken from Captain Cook's laſt expedition. They have plenty of officers and volunteers, and are manned with Europeans, and are well armed; the Government of Bombay, with a liberality which is highly commendable, having afforded them every aſſiſtance, by leading them artificers, ordnance, and ſuch other articles as could not otherwiſe be procured. Their chief object is the purchaſe of furs for the China market; and for that purpoſe they are provided with a cargo, conſiſting of variety of articles, of but little value, which Captain Cook recommends in the account of his voyages; with others, which are more intended as a trial, than from any certainty of a demand. They will touch at ſome ports to the eaſtward for refreſhment. They return to China, where they take in a cargo for India. It is, in fact, a voyage of ſpeculation, highly laudable, and for its ſucceſs has an undoubted claim to the good wiſhes of every liberal-minded man, who deſires to ſee the commerce of his country flouriſh; at all times beſt promoted, by giving ſuch a due encouragement to the induſtry of the individual, as may induce him to add the fruits of his labours to the common ſtock."

Extract of a letter from Ramſgate, Oct. 29.

"Ran on the Goodwin Sands, yeſterday morning about five o'clock, the Hendrick and Jacob, Captain William Hanſe, of Altena, from Hamburgh, bound to Barcelona, laden with bale goods to upwards of 60,000 l. value. Some Ramſgate boats went off, and with great difficulty and danger ſaved all the ſhip's crew, fifteen in number, and brought them on ſhore to Ramſgate, the wind blowing very hard about E. S. E. and a very high ſea. There are no hopes of getting the ſhip off; but, as the wind proves more moderate, a great part of the cargo may be ſaved. A great number of boats are off to ſave what they can.

"P. S. The boats have already landed goods here to the value of upwards of 20,000 l."

Extract from the will of the late WILLIAM WOODDESON, *formerly of Longford, in the county of Bucks, and late of Harlington, in the county of Middleſex, dated the 27th of November*, 1781, *and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 27th of October*, 1786. *The whole was in his own hand-writing.*

"Item, I commit my body to the earth, to be buried in a plain coffin, to be drawn (if not inconvenient) on my own one-horſe chair to the church, and then to be carried on the ſhoulders of ſix poor men, without any pall or manner of funeral pomp whatſoever; and I order that the ſaid poor men be paid two ſhillings and ſixpence each for their trouble.

"Item, I order my corpſe to be dreſſed in my laſt new ſhirt and muſlin neckcloth and night-cap, and my plain night-gown; and my old ruſty ſword, which always lay by my bed-ſide, in my right hand, and my Latin Teſtament in my left hand, and my little pillow, in the pillow-caſe, under my head."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 2.

Bank Stock, 149.	Ditto New Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 113¾ a 113.	Ditto 1751, —
	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 94¾	3 per cent. Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. con. 76¼ a ½.	India Bonds paid, 89 a 88 prem.
3 per cent. red. 75⅛ a ¼.	Ditto unpaid, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 22 5-16ths.	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 13¾ a 15-16ths.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 4 s.
South Sea Stock, —	Conſols for Nov. 76¼ a ⅜ a ½.
3 per cent. Old. Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 1. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 2.

"On account of the death of the Princeſs Amelia, his Majeſty will remain at Windſor, and no buſineſs will be tranſacted till after her funeral, which is expected on Thurſday or Friday next.

"Her Royal Highneſs's will has afforded no ſmall degree of ſurpriſe, as it was imagined that ſhe would have left ſomething very conſiderable to the Prince of Wales. The bulk of her fortune, however, certainly goes to her favourite nephew the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, between whoſe mother, the ſiſter of the Princeſs Amelia, and her Royal Highneſs, the moſt tender friendſhip always ſubſiſted. What her property is, is not very well underſtood. Some brokers in the city affirm, that, about a month before her death, ſhe poſſeſſed very near a million in the funds. But this muſt have been greatly exaggerating what ſhe really had, though ſhe has undoubtedly died very rich.

"It is mentioned at the weſt end of the town, that the ſituation of two illuſtrious relations were hinted to her Royal Highneſs, and it was ſuppoſed that they would have been conſidered very amply in her will; but the pecuniary aſſiſtance occaſionally afforded them, it is imagined, occaſioned her Royal Highneſs to act in the manner ſhe has reſpecting them. Juſt before the laſt departure of the Duke of G——r for the Continent, ſhe is ſaid to have diſcharged an execution brought againſt him for upwards of eight thouſand pounds.

"The mourning that will take place in conſequence of her death, and which is expected to be a very general one, is likely to prove of very great benefit to trade, as it happens at a time when every part of it was at a ſtand, and people in general would probably decline any new dreſſes till after Chriſtmas; beſides that it will, like all other general mournings, take off a vaſt conſumption of articles of various kinds, which have long been out of demand, and have been dyed, and prepared for ſale on the occaſion. What particular mourning will be worn, however, can only be conjectured until Saturday evening's Gazette.

"Her Highneſs is ſaid to have deſired a private funeral; and, we underſtand that her requeſt will, in a great meaſure, be complied with; as it will be attended with much leſs funeral pomp than has been obſerved on events of a like nature.

"The death of the Princeſs Amelia has happened rather *mal-apropos* for the citizens, as the feſtival preparing for the enſuing Lord Mayor's day, on Thurſday next, muſt in conſequence be laid aſide, and the city put into one general ſtate of mourning, inſtead of a ſcene of gaiety and ſplendour."

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the Gunpowder plot, in the morning the flag was diſplayed from the Caſtle, at noon a round of the great guns was fired, and this day was obſerved as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

It is not a little ſingular, ſays a correſpondent, that what the landed intereſt of this country, joined to the influence of thoſe in power could not effect—toleration for the free exerciſe of the Roman catholic religion in Scotland—has been brought about by means of a commercial treaty; a convincing proof that religion is now conſidered by the different powers of Europe in no other light than as an article of trade. To have made the tranſaction with reſpect to religion correſpond with other articles of the treaty, it ſhould have been ſtipulated, that the clergy of the reſpective nations, whether Catholic or Proteſtant, ſhould each pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on their ſeveral ſtipends, in the ſame manner as the dealers in hardware and other articles of merchandiſe.

The Betſey, Captain Lamb, from London to Leith, was put into Sheerneſs, all well, the 31ſt ult. with very blowing weather from E. N. E. to N. N. E. A great many other veſſels put in there at ſame time.

At the Newcaſtle annual St Luke's fair, on Monday laſt, there was the greateſt ſhew of fine horſes, that has appeared for many years, which ſold in general at high prices; the ſhew of black cattle was alſo very great; the fat ſold high, the lean low; fat ſwine alſo ſold high; but there was little demand for the lean till towards the evening, when the market grew briſk, and they went off on good terms for both buyer and ſeller. The fineneſs of the weather gave ſpirit to the buyers, and the fair proved one of the beſt they have had for many years.

An act of Swindling of the meaneſt kind was committed at the above fair: Two men of a decent appearance made overtures for hiring three Scotch Drovers to drive cattle to the South, and took them to a tent on the Muir for the purpoſe of making a bargain; in the courſe of their drinking two bottles of beer, a third perſon came in, and deſired ſome ſilver to pay a ſmall bill; when the pretended maſters ſaid they had no change, and requeſted the loan of a few ſhillings from their new ſervants, which was complied with; with which they made off, leaving the poor unfortunate and induſtrious ſtrangers without the means of paying the reckoning.

On the town moor, at the ſame fair, a poor countryman ſold a mare to a weſt country horſe-dealer, on whoſe offering to pay for the ſame with ſome paper like bank-notes, the countryman candidly told him, he could neither read nor write, and therefore begged he would not deceive him, but give him a good note. The dealer declared he would, and gave him a piece of paper like a bank note, telling him it was a Newcaſtle five pound bank note. The countryman obſerving two men ſtanding near, and not ſuſpecting them to be what they were, viz. the dealer's accomplices, he ſhewed them the note, and aſked them if it was a good one, and they aſſured him it was a good Newcaſtle five pound note; but he ſoon afterwards found to his ſorrow, that it was no other than a ſcale de crofs twopenny mock bank note. This is not the firſt inſtance of the ill uſe that has been made of theſe mock notes; and we hope it will be a caution to thoſe who wantonly iſſue the ſame, and put a ſtop thereto in future.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Irving at Lexington, in the new province of Kentucke in Virginia, to his friend in London, dated the 12*th of Auguſt* 1786.

"In addition to what I mentioned to you in my laſt letter, I muſt ſay, that I am extremely ſorry I ſuffered myſelf to be ſo long prevailed on by you and the reſt of my friends in England to defer my voyage to and ſettlement in this country, which, in the neighbourhood of where I live, is infinitely ſuperior in natural advantages to any other country I have ever yet ſeen. Had I been ſo fortunate as to have arrived here twelve or eighteen months ſooner, the five hundred pounds, which I have now laid out on my eſtabliſhment, would have increaſed at leaſt in theſe four years to about 3000 l. value. When I firſt arrived in this country, the new town allotments in Lexington were to be obtained very readily for about 3l. per acre; but ſince that time, from the increaſe of inhabitants, and the very lucrative trade which is carrying on with the Indians for furs and peltry, and with the French and Spaniſh factors ſettled at Loinſville, there is not a foot to be obtained within the ground plot of the town for leſs than at the rate of 20 l. per acre. Bornſborough, Jerviſburgh, and ſome other towns which are now planting on the banks of the Kentucke river, afford an equal proſpect for a profitable ſpeculation to thoſe who have a few pounds to ſpare in realizing at an early day in thoſe infant ſettlements. You remember that the want of ſociety was frequently held out to me as an objection to my ſettling in this country. I am now happy to inform you, that theſe apprehenſions were entirely groundleſs, as I derive every ſatisfaction I could wiſh for or expect in any of the moſt populous counties in England. It is true, that the families are by no means ſo thickly planted here as in the old country; but then the deficiency of numbers is made up from the earneſtneſs with which every family ſeeks the friendſhip and ſociety of each other. In the neighbourhood of my plantation, which is about four miles from this place towards Bornſborough, there are ſeveral very opulent planters from the old ſettlements in Virginia; they have brought with them their negroes, houſehold furniture, domeſtic cattle, and implements of huſbandry, and are willing to confeſs, that for every thing that can in any way ſerve to render life deſirable, their preſent ſituations are more favoured than heretofore in the old ſettled parts of Virginia. We had a very agreeable aſſembly once a fortnight all laſt winter at Lexington; and, ſince May laſt, we have had a weekly concert in the aſſembly room. Theſe, with the other pleaſures of the country, which are perfectly ſimilar to what I have enjoyed in England, induce me very often ſeriouſly to think, that it is hardly poſſible for me to be removed at leaſt 3000 miles from my native home.

"There never was a truth, however ſacred, which more happily applied to the circumſtances of a country, than that paſſage written by Doctor Franklin does to this, in his information to thoſe who may wiſh to remove to America. There that venerable ſage, and ornament of the human race, very emphatically expreſſes himſelf in this manner:— "Alſo "perſons of moderate fortunes and capitals, who "having a number of children to provide for, are "deſirous to bring them up to induſtry, and ſecure "eſtates for their poſterity, have opportunities of "doing it in America, which Europe does not afford. There they may be taught and practiſe "profitable mechanic arts, without incurring diſgrace on that account, but the contrary acquiring "reſpect by ſuch abilities. Their ſmall capitals laid "out in lands which daily become morevaluable by "encreaſe of people, afford a ſolid proſpect of ample "fortune thereafter for thoſe children. The writer of this has known ſeveral inſtances of large "tracts bought, on what was then the frontiers of "Pennſylvania, for 10 l. the 100 acres, which, "after twenty years, when the ſettlements had been "extended beyond them, ſold readily, without any "improvement being made upon them, for 3 l. per "acre."

Extract of a letter from Perth, Nov. 3.

"Laſt poſt brought a letter to a ſerjeant in the artillery now lying in this place, containing a bill of 40 l. a preſent from General Eliott, as a reward for his diſtinguiſhed good behaviour at Gibraltar during the laſt ſiege. The General has ſent 100 l. to be paid to three different men, out of his own pocket. This is a very good ſpecimen of that generoſity and attention to ſubalterns, which is ſo ſtriking a trait in General Eliott's character."

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 4. Providence, Roſs, from Glaſgow, with goods; Hebe, Hutchiſon, from Briſtol, with ditto.—6. Katharen and Iſobel, Lyell, from Perth, with ditto; Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, with ditto; Adventurer, Gib, from Memel, with wood; Lady Mary Ann, Cargil, from St David's, with coals; Charles, Norris, from Peterſburgh, with goods; Counteſs of Cathneſs, Bennet, from Thurſo, with ditto; Prime, Martin, from Perth, with apples. Three ſloops with coals.

This Day is publiſhed,

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament Square,

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ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS,

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Late one of the Miniſters of the High Church of Edinburgh. To which is prefixed, a Character of the Author, by Hugh Blair, D. D. his Colleague.

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NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Meſſ. PROCTOR, WHITE, and CO. late Merchants in Berwick, and alſo diſtillers at Etherington, in the pariſh of Mordington, and county of Berwick.

THAT at a meeting of the ſaid Creditors, held by appointment of the Lord Swinton, Ordinary, on Wedneſday the 25th day of October laſt, within the houſe of George Purves vintner in Dunſe, they did unanimouſly appoint John Wetherly tenant in Claribald Mill to be interimfactor upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the bankrupts; and appointed a general meeting of the ſaid creditors, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee, to be held within the houſe of the ſaid George Purves at Dunſe, upon Wedneſday the 6th day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon.—Of which this public notice is given to all concerned.

To Merchants and Others.

A PERSON who has had ſeveral years experience in Book-keeping, writes a fair hand, and can be properly recommended, wiſhes to employ a few ſpare hours in writing, or bringing up the books of Merchants and others, or in making out their accompts.

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NEW TEAS: Arrived by the late ſhips from China. The fineſt imported by the Eaſt India Company, ſelling from 15 to 30 per cent. cheaper and better in quality, than any ever before offered,

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The firſt places in London for cheap new Teas of the fineſt full flavours, warranted on affidavit, ſworn before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Manſion-houſe, to be genuine as imported by the Eaſt India Company, which are delivered with every parcel, the price marked on each, and ſold at ſuch reduced prices as the Public have a right to expect, agreeable to the intention of the Commutation Act.

AFFIDAVIT.—*I do make Oath*, That I have made the article of TEA my chief ſtudy to this day, That I have particularly at this time, and will hereafter exert my beſt judgement to ſelect the fineſt New Teas of their different ſpecies ſold by the Eaſt India Company, which I will ſell, or cauſe to be ſold, to the Public, for Self and Company, genuine as imported; and at ſuch reduced prices as they have a right to expect, agreeable to the intention of the Commutation act. Sworn before me at the Manſion-houſe London, *Oct.* 4. 1786.

T. WRIGHT, Lord Mayor.

Witneſs my hand for Self and Company,

EDWARD EAGLETON.

The Nobility, Gentry, Families, Dealers, Inn-keepers, Proprietors of Tea Gardens, Coffeehouſes, and all Conſumers of Teas, &c. in town and country, giving orders per poſt or otherways, for any quantity, ſmall or large, ſent agreeable to direction, to any Inn, Coach, Carrier, Wharf, or place in London; which if, on trial, does not exceed any bought elſewhere at the ſame price, the money will be returned.

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☞ Ladies, Gentlemen, &c. honouring them with their addreſs, waited on, at their own time, in any part of the town, with ſamples, and liſt of their much reduced prices; or may be had or ſeen at either of their Warehouſes.

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4 8	7 0
5 8	8 0
6 8	9 0
7 8	10 0
8 8	11 0
Ordinary Lower. 3s. 8d. per lib. 4 8	Equal to what was ſold at 12 0
5 8	13 0
6 8	14 0
7 8	15 0
8 8	16 0
9 8	17 0
10 8	18 0
11 8	19 0
12 8	20 0

☞ Good Roaſted Coffee, 2s. 4d. and 2s. 6d. to Fine ditto, 3s. and 3s. 8d. per lib. equal to what was ſold at 5s. to 6s. per lib.—A fine Coffee, ſuch as is ſold for Turkey, 4s. 8d. per lib.—And ſuperfine Turkey Coffee, 5s. 1d. per lib. equal to what was ſold at 8s. to 10s. per lib.

Very good, fine, and ſuperfine plain Chocolates, 3s.—3s. 6d. and 4s. per lib. equal to what was ſold at 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lib.—Sir Han Sloan's Milk, Churchman's Patent, and the fineſt Vanilla Chocolates at 4s. 6d. per lib. each, equal to what was ſold at 5s. 6d. per lib.

†§† The beſt Cocoa Shells, and Cocoas, at the loweſt prices.

Note, Town and Country Dealers ſerved on terms more eligible, and cheaper than at any other Houſe or Warehouſe in London.

Houſe in George Street.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THAT HOUSE on the north ſide of George Street, being the one immediately to the eaſt of St Andrew's Church, conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and nine bed-rooms, with ſervants-hall, kitchen, cellars, back-ground, and other conveniencies.

Alſo, an AREA of forty feet in front of Thiſtle Street, ſufficient for building a coach-houſe and ſtables, beſides ſeveral other conveniencies.

For particulars, apply to Daniel Hamilton writer, Windmill Street, Edinburgh.

Sale of Johnſton.

TO be be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th day of December 1786, between the hours of five and ſix in the evening,

The LANDS of JOHNSTON, called JOHNSTON-MAINS, with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Eſkdale-muir, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries. The lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Eſk, between Hawick and Langholm, about an equal diſtance from each. The preſent rent is only about 40 l. but a conſiderable riſe may be expected on the purchaſer's entry, which may be immediately, as there are no tacks on the lands.

Thomas Johnſton of Grange will inform as to particulars concerning their extent; and the tenants will ſhow the grounds.

The progreſs of writs, which are clear, and rental, may be ſeen, by applying to Meſſrs. John Gordon and Alexander Abercromby, writers to the ſignet.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES THOMSON Baker in Edinburgh.

JOHN PEAT Writer in Edinburgh, Truſtee on the real and perſonal ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid James Thomſon, notifies, that he has made up a ſtate of the funds recovered prior to the 5th of October laſt, and a ſcheme of diviſion of the ſame, among ſuch of the creditors as have produced their claims; which ſcheme, in terms of the act of Parliament, will remain in his hands for the inſpection of all concerned, until Friday the 5th of January 1787, being preciſely twelve months from the date of the ſequeſtration: On which day, the Truſtee requires the whole creditors to meet in John's Coffeehouſe, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to receive their firſt dividend, and give the neceſſary directions anent the management of the remaining funds.

To LET immediately or at Martinmas next, for one or two years,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe, unfurniſhed, ſituated on that diviſion of Prince's Street between Caſtle Street and Frederick Street, New Town, conſiſting of 14 fire-rooms, one without a fire-place, kitchen, cellars, and many other conveniencies ſuiting a genteel family; together with a coach-houſe, ſtable for four horſes, and waſhing-houſe adjoining to the back garden belonging to the premiſſes, all incloſed with a ſtone wall, having an entry or thorough-gang to the Meuſe Lane.

For particulars apply to Alexander M'Lauchlan or Thomas Fowler, at Mr William Macdonald's, writer to the ſignet. No. 26. Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

Farms in Roxburghſhire.

TO BE LET,

For ſuch a number of years as may be agreed on, the following FARMS in the pariſh of Bowden; the entry at Whitſunday 1787, viz.

THE Farm and Lands of HALLYDEAN, conſiſting of 800 Engliſh acres or thereby. The greateſt part thereof incloſed, and all well watered.

The Farm of FAUGHILL, conſiſting of 858 Engliſh acres, containing ſundry convenient uſeful incloſures.

The NETHER MILL of BOWDEN, and Mill Lands adjacent thereto.

Theſe farms are very fit for corn, paſture, and turnip. There is a good appearance of ſhell-marl; and the land is capable of great improvement. They may be let as now poſſeſſed by the preſent tenants, or ſet off in a different manner, as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Erskine, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or to Mr Ker commiſſioner to his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, at Broomlands.

The baron-officers at Bowden and Midlem will ſhew the farms.

By Order of the Truſtees for the South Bridge.

Sale of Areas for Houſes and Shops.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Goldſmith's Hall in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 8th day of November 1786, at five o'clock afternoon,

THREE LOTS or AREAS for building, on the eaſt ſide of South Bridge Street; each of them conſiſting of about 48 feet in length along Bridge Street, and about 32 feet in breadth; being the corner area fronting both the High Street and Bridge Street, and the two areas on the ſouth adjoining thereto.

The conditions of ſale will be ſhown by John Gray writer to the ſignet. And a plan and elevation of the intended buildings will be ſhown by Robert Kay ſurveyor to the truſtees, in Sandiland's Cloſe, near the Fountain Well.

ON Wedneſday the 10th day of January 1787, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, will be expoſed to public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

The Twelfth Part of the Town and Lands of KINCAPLE,

lying in the pariſh of St Andrews, and ſhire of Fife, with that part of the commonty of Strathkinnes, lately divided and ſet apart thereto, extending to about ſix acres.

The ſaid Twelfth part of Kincaple, excluſive of the ſhare of the commonty, conſiſts of about 57 Scots acres of good arable land moſtly incloſed. There is a ſtone quarry in the lands, and great probability of a coal. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 73 l. 10 s. Scots money.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writes may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Duncan clerk to the ſignet; and for further particulars intending purchaſers may apply to Mr Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or to the ſaid Alexander Duncan.

SALE OF LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

To be SOLD,

THE Lands and Eſtate of Kirkmichael

and GLENAE, lying within the pariſh of Kirkmichael and ſheriffdom of Dumfries. Free rent above 825l. Sterling.

ALSO,

The Lands of DALRUSCAN and others, lying within the pariſh of Tinwald and ſheriffdom of Dumfries. Free rent above 530l. Sterling.

The day of ſale and other particulars will be afterwards mentioned: In the mean time, perſons deſirous of private purchaſe, or of further information, may apply to the proprietor at Kirkmichael-houſe; or to Mr John Hay accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or James Graham, writer in Dumfries.

Mr Hay has power to ſell by private bargain.

Upſet-Prices greatly Reduced.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 16th November 1786, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Following Two LOTS of the

Lands and Eſtate of Craigdarroch,

Remaining Unſold:

LOT I. The Lands of CONRICK, BLAIROCH, BENBUY, and CORNBEY, lying in the pariſh of Glencairn, and ſhire of Dumfries. The yearly rent of theſe lands, after all deductions, is proved to be L. 76 : 14 : 2 6-12ths. The proven value thereof, as being held of a ſubject ſuperior, was 23 years purchaſe, or L. 1765 6 9 6-12th. The teinds are valued, and the free teind is L. 9 8 11 7-12ths

which, at 5 years purchaſe, is 49 14 9 11-12ths

L. 1814 1 7 5-12ths

At which ſum they were expoſed to ſale, and afterwards at 1700; but, for the encouragement of purchaſers, are now to be ſet up at 1500 l. which is below 20 years purchaſe of the proven rent.

LOT II. The Lands of CORYDOW, or CORROCHDOWS, in the ſaid pariſh and ſhire.

The free rent of theſe lands, after all deductions, is proved to be 34 l. 2 s. 10-12ths. And the proven value thereof, as being held of a ſubject-ſuperior, was 23 years purchaſe, or - - - L. 784 7 7 2-12ths

The teinds are valued, and after deducting the miniſter's ſtipend, there remains of free teind 2 l. 5 d. 4-12ths.

Which, at five years purchaſe, is 10 2 2 8-12ths

Proven value, - L. 794 9 9 10-12ths

At which ſum they were ſet up to ſale; but afterwards expoſed at the ſum of 700 l. and are now to be ſet up at 600 l. being little more than 18 years purchaſe of the proven rent.

The articles of roup, progreſs of writs, and rental of the lands, may be ſeen in the office of Alexander Stevenſon depute clerk of Seſſion; and any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet, or to Commiſſary Goldie at Dumfries, factor on the eſtate.

Lands in Lanarkſhire.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Eſtate of MONKLAND, with the Superiorities thereto belonging. The property-lands conſiſt of above 447 Scots acres, of which about 388 acres are arable, 54½ natural wood and planting, and 5 acres moſs; all lying contiguous in the pariſhes of Eaſt and Old Monkland and Bothwell. There is a commodious manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, in good repair, with ſuitable offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of North Calder, 32 miles diſtant from Edinburgh, 12 from Glaſgow, 7 from Hamilton, and 2 from Airdrie; to all which there are good turnpike roads. This laſt is a flouriſhing village, where the neighbouring families can be ſupplied with every neceſſary.

The nett rent, after deduction of public burdens, is above 375 l. Sterling, excluſive of the wood, planting, and coal. The lands hold moſtly of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

The coal in this eſtate is of great importance, as there are five different ſeams of it running through the whole lands, one of which is ten feet thick, and is within eight fathoms of the ſurface. The coal in the feus is likewiſe reſerved to the ſuperior.

The place and time of ſale will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the ſignet, Windmill-ſtreet, who has power to conclude a private bargain; and to whom, or to the proprietor, or his overſeer at Monkland-houſe, any perſon wiſhing for further information may apply.

TO BE SOLD,

By Private Bargain,

THOSE Parts of the Lands & Barony

of MOUNIE, called *Pitblair*, *Newcraig*, *Pittinnon*, *Whitemyre*, and *Greenford*, lying within two miles of the market town of Old Meldrum, in the pariſh of Daviot and ſhire of Aberdeen. This eſtate contains from 1000 to 1100 Scots acres, all arable, and the preſent groſs rent is about 260l. Sterling, excluſive of a plantation of near ſeven acres extent, conſiſting of fir, aſh, oak, and birch trees, all in a thriving condition.

The lands lie contiguous, are pleaſantly ſituated in the midſt of a plentiful corn country; they hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county; they are low rented, and capable of great improvement, being naturally of a good ſoil; they are alſo uncommonly well ſupplied with moſs and other accommodations.

If not ſold altogether, they will be diſpoſed of in ſeparate lots.

For further particulars apply to John M'Nab, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, in whoſe hands may be ſeen the title deeds, with a rental, plan, and meaſurement of the lands.

George Johnſtone in Little Pittinnon will ſhow the lands, and point out the different lots.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS IN BANFFSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 14th December 1786, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

All and Haill the LANDS of CARRON, the Lands of EASTER and WESTER ESQUIBUIES, and the Lands of ALLOCHY, or ALLACHY, with their pertinents, which belonged to James Grant of Carron, all lying in the pariſh of Aberlour, and ſhire of Banff.

The proven groſs rent of the lands of Carron and Eſquibuies, ſtating the cuſtoms and ſervices at very moderate converſions, is - - L. 228 2 3 7-12ths

As no right appears to the teinds of theſe lands, one-fifth of the above rent falls to be laid aſide as teind, after deducing the rent of the mill of Carron, being - - - 13 1 0

Remains ſubject to teind, L. 215 1 3 7-12ths
One-fifth part whereof for teind, is 43 0 3 1-12th

Remains of groſs ſtock, L. 172 1 0 6-12ths
Add mill rent, as above, - 13 1 0
Total groſs ſtock of Carron and Eſquibuies, - - L. 185 2 0 6-12ths

Deduce feu-duty payable to the Crown for the lands of Carron, - L. 0 15 3 4-12ths
Ditto to the Earl of Fife, ſuperior of the lands of Eſquibuies, 0 5 9 1-12th
The proportion of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary effeiring to theſe lands, being 0 15 5 9-12ths

1 16 6 2-12ths

Remains of free ſtock, L. 183 5 6 4-12ths
Which being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the price put thereon by the Lords, is - - L. 4581 18 2 4-12ths
The fifth part of groſs rent, as above, is - L. 43 0 3 1-12th
From which deduce the proportion of ſtipend payable for theſe lands, being 10 19 1
Remains of free teind, - L. 32 1 2 1-12th
Which being valued at three years purchaſe, is - - 160 5 16 5-12ths
And the total value of the land of Carron and Eſquibuies, free ſtock and teind, and at which they are to be expoſed to ſale, is - - L. 4742 4 0 9-12ths

The proven free rental of the lands of Allochy, ſtock and teind, after deduction of feu-duty payable to the Crown, and the ſtipend and ſchoolmaſter's ſalary effeiring to theſe lands, and converting the meal at 10 s. per boll, is - - - L. 126 10 5 9-12ths

Which, being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the price put thereon by the Lords, is L. 3163 1 11 9-12ths

And the total upſet-price of the ſaid lands of Carron, Eſquibuies, and Allochy, will be L. 7905 6 0 6-12ths

As alſo, an Heritable Debt of 800 l. Sterling of principal, with annualrents due thereon ſince the term of Martinmas 1778, conſtituted by heritable bond, and infeftment thereon, over the lands and barony of Redcaſtle, lying in the pariſhes of Killernan and Kilmuir, and ſhire of Roſs, and to which the ſaid James Grant of Carron, has right by progreſs; the value of which heritable debt is proven to be

Principal ſum in ſaid bond - L. 800 0 0
Intereſt thereof from Martinmas 1778 to 14th December 1786, - - 323 12 3
Sum at which the ſaid debt is to be expoſed to ſale, - - L. 1123 12 3

The lands of Carron and Allochy entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification for the ſhire of Banff.

The manſion-houſe of Carron is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Spey. The lands are of large extent, and capable of great improvement; they are well accommodated in firing, and abound with game, and there is very thriving wood on the lands, upon which no value has been put in aſcertaining the upſet-price.

The title-deeds, and articles of ſale, are in the office of Mr Alexander Roſs depute-clerk of Seſſion. Schemes of the proven rental and value, will be ſhown by Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale; and perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, may apply to Mr Milne of Chappletown, near Keith, the factor.

TO be SOLD by auction, for behoof of creditors, within Gibb's Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Thurſday the 9th of November curt. betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The HOUSE and GARDEN in Quality Street,

preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Walker.

The houſe conſiſts of three ſtoreys; and contains dining-room, drawing room, four bed-rooms, counting room, conſulting room, kitchen, pantry, wine-cellar, coal-cellar, and two ſervants rooms, all in good repair. The counting room has a ſeparate entry from the houſe.

Three hundred pounds of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands, to anſwer an annuity. The remainder to be paid on the 10th of January. But as the purchaſer's entry cannot be until Whitſunday, the intereſt from the time of payment to that term will be allowed the purchaſer.

The articles of roup, and titles, may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the ſignet; to whom application for further particulars may be made.

Houſes in South Hanover Street, New Town, Edinburgh, and on the weſt ſide thereof, to be Sold.

THE Second, Third, and Upper Flats

of the tenement of land lately built by the deceaſed JOHN SOUTER, wright and builder, ſituate near the north end of the Mud-bridge which leads to the Old Town, moſt ſubſtantially and neatly built and finiſhed, with marble chimnies in the principal rooms, and other proper ornaments, all free, and well lighted on both ſides, with an agreeable proſpect, as well by the croſs ſtreet to the Frith and coaſt of Fife, as the Old Town and Mud-bridge. Each flat conſiſting of one room of 22 feet by 18, another of 18 feet ſquare, with a large bed-cloſet off it, two good ſizeable bed-rooms, with cloſets and preſſes, a kitchen with dreſſers, coal cloſet, and ſcullery and kitchen preſs; a handſome lobby with a place for a ſervant's bed; one pantry, and meat cloſet, with a vertilator in it, and a cellar at the ſtair foot with a water pipe. The two Upper Flats may either be in ſeparate houſes, or both in one, by erecting a ſtair from the lobby of the flat below, which could be done at a very ſmall expence, the public ſtair of the tenement communicating to both houſes at ſame time.

The title deeds are complete and clear, by a charter from the city of Edinburgh, and ſaſeine thereon, in favours of Robert Burns, maſon in Edinburgh, David Dryſdale, wright, and Thomas Rattray, writer, both there, truſtees for the repreſentatives of the ſaid John Souter, appointed by his ſettlement, which are to be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid Thomas Rattray; and any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to any of the ſaid truſtees, who have full power to ſell and convey. James Dickſon, carver, St David's Street, will ſhow the ſubjects.

N. B. Such of the ſubjects as are not immediately ſold, will be ſet till Whitſunday next, and are ready for immediate entry.

Eſtate in the County of Linlithgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 17th November 1786, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LANDS of TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHALL, and POTTISHAW, lying in the pariſhes of Bathgate and Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, within a quarter of a mile of the town of Whitburn, and a mile and a half of the town of Bathgate, conſiſting of about 540 Scots acres, and yielding about 300 l. Sterling of yearly rent. They are held feu of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhauſted.

If purchaſers incline the lands will be expoſed in the two following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Pottiſhaw, conſiſting of about 170 acres, and paying about 80 l. of yearly rent. Upon this lot there is a ſubſtantial farm-ſteading. It affords a delightful ſituation for building, and there is free-ſtone in the grounds.

LOT II. The Lands of Torbanehill and Torbanehall, lying together, conſiſting of about 370 acres; preſent rent about 220 l. Sterling. Upon the lands of Torbanehill there is a genteel modern houſe and offices, built within theſe ſeven years, and ſurrounded by a lawn, well laid out, and neatly kept. The houſes and policy were deſigned by the late ingenious Mr Robertſon.

The whole of this eſtate is ſubſtantially incloſed and ſheltered with clumps and belts of planting, all in a thriving condition. A great part of it is let from year to year for grazing; which, upon breaking up, muſt afford a certain and conſiderable advance of rent, without expence.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime, and there is a certainty of coal in theſe lands, to which there is good acceſs from all quarters by turnpike roads.

For further particulars application may be made to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh; George Lothian, merchant in Glaſgow; or to the proprietor, at the houſe of Torbanehill.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of Lands in Argyleſhire.

TO be SOLD by roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 27th of December next, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The extenſive Eſtates of DUNTROON on Lochcrinan, and of OIB on Lochſwan, lying about 25 miles ſouth of Inverary, in the pariſhes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and ſhire of Argyle. The rental is upwards of 900 l. ſterling; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole will be ſet up in one lot at L. 20,325, if it appear that there ſhall be then truly more than one offerer.

The tenants are thriving, the ſituation of the eſtate pleaſant and convenient, the communication eaſy, the ſoil excellent, and the woods extenſive and flouriſhing.

There is a commodious manſion-houſe, with office houſes, pleaſantly ſituated on Lochcrinan, whence the Canal (an object now under the view of the Legiſlature) is intended to be executed acroſs to Lochgilphead. The eſtate of Oib has alſo an excellent ſituation for a place of reſidence. A more complete and deſirable property rarely appears in the market.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir, writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the rental, plans, ſurveys, and title-deeds; or at Duncan Campbell, writer in Inverary, the factor; or Alexander Roſs, accomptant in Edinburgh, the truſtee for the creditors, to whom any propoſal for a private bargain may be made.

John Campbell, ſchoolmaſter at Duntroon, will ſhow that eſtate; and John Campbell at Tayloch, the eſtate of Oib.

SALE OF GOGAR.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th November, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

The property-lands of this eſtate amount to upwards of 860 Scots acres; and including feu-duties, which are conſiderable, pays 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent.—There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden upon the eſtate; alſo a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and are within a mere trifle of being exhauſted.

This eſtate is ſo well known, and generally admired, that any panegeric or further deſcription would be ſuperfluous.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguſſon, farmer at Gogar town, will ſhow the grounds.

Lands in Berwickſhire.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of HARLAW and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of Wooliſtruther, within eight meaſured miles of Lauder, and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. They conſiſt of 1224 acres ſtatute meaſure, whereof 364 are arable and meadow. The preſent free rent is upwards of 100 l. for which they were let above 20 years ago to one tenant; but as the tack is now expired, and the lands are capable of great improvement, having eaſy acceſs to lime by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which paſſes along ſide of them, a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 319 l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and are exhauſted by the ſtipend preſently payable to the miniſter of Wooliſtruther.

The title-deeds which are clear, with the plan of the lands, are in the hands of Matthew Sandilands writer to the ſignet, to whom intending purchaſers may apply; and if agreeable the whole or the greateſt part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

N. B. If the lands are not ſold at or before Martinmas next, they will be let on leaſe for a term of years.

TO BE SOLD ALTOGETHER OR IN PARCELS,

As Purchaſers ſhall incline,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BLAIR,

the Lands of Kinnaird, Dichendad, and Dowhill, with the Teinds, Parſonage, and Vicarage; together with the Feu-duties and Superiorities of Dowhill Mill, Cleiſh Mill, the Lands of Nivingſton, and others near the church of Cleiſh, all lying in the pariſh of Cleiſh, and ſhire of Kinroſs.—Alſo, the Lands of Woodend, Blairnbathie, and Craigencat, with the Teinds thereof, in the pariſhes of Beath and Dunfermline, and ſhire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, or 3760 Engliſh acres, whereof 1886 Scots acres, or 2380 Engliſh acres, or threby are incloſed, including the plantations. There is alſo a proportion of three undivided Commonties, whereof a conſiderable part will fall to this eſtate.

The preſent free rent, after deducing miniſters ſtipends, ſchoolmaſters ſallaries, and a ſmall feu-duty payable to the Abbacy of Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths.

The plantations upon this eſtate, conſiſting of about 500 Scots acres, or 630 Engliſh acres, are remarkably flouriſhing and extenſive, and of very conſiderable value, a good deal of them being above 50 years old. They are ſo diſpoſed, as to produce ſhelter from all directions; and at the ſame time, to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament.

The ſituation of the place is exceedingly convenient, as the turnpike road from Queenſferry by Kinroſs to Perth, paſſes through the villages of Keltybridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the eſtate.—It is diſtant 20 miles from Edinburgh, 10 from North Queenſferry, 5 from Kinroſs, and 20 from Perth, and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.

The extenſive improvements made on this eſtate have been by incloſing and planting: the agricultural part has never been overtaken to any extent; there is conſequently great room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood.—The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinroſsſhire, and one in Fife. There is an exceeding good houſe, with every ſort of conveniency and accommodation for a large family.—The kitchen garden contains three acres laid out with taſte, and plentifully ſtocked with fruit of all ſorts.—The fruit walls are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the beſt kinds.

Except this garden and the court before the houſe, there is no expence neceſſary for keeping as a place; for though there are ridings and openings through the woods, which ſerve equally for the purpoſe of removing the trees that are cut down, and the purpoſes of walking and riding for pleaſure, they are ſo contrived as to require no expence in maintaining them or keeping them in order.

There is a Bleachfield on this eſtate, with a bleacher's houſe, waſhing-houſe, drying-houſe, and every other neceſſary conveniency, and it is ſupplied at all times with a moſt abundant ſpring of water.—There is alſo a Lint Mill adjoining to it, and both the field and the mill have full employment.—The villages of Maryburgh and Kelty afford all conveniencies that ariſe from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are ſo far diſtant from the houſe as to cauſe no inconvenience.

The progreſs of writs, plans of the eſtate, rentals, and tacks, are in the hands of William Leſlie, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or Mr Robert Beatſon at Lochgelly near Kinghorn, perſons intending to purchaſe may apply; and Robert Bruce at Blair will ſhow the grounds.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d day of November 1786, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of CARFIN

and TODHOLEBURN, conſiſting of 478 acres, 2 roods, and 10 falls of arable ground, pleaſantly ſituated upon the River Calder, within two miles of the market-town of Hamilton, fourteen miles from Glaſgow, and thirty-three from Edinburgh, and having good roads to all theſe places. There is a commodious dwelling-houſe, and a conſiderable quantity of planting upon the premiſes; and the purchaſer may enter to the poſſeſſion of 121 acres out of leaſe.

As alſo, the two-merk land of OVERMUIR, and the four merk and forty pound land of GLENS, conſiſting of upwards of 700 acres, lying in the pariſh of Loudon and ſheriffdom of Ayr.

And likewiſe the SUPERIORITY of the lands of LADYTOWN and others, lying in Ayrſhire, which hold of the Crown, and being retoured a forty-ſhilling land of old extent, entitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament for the county.

Joſeph Cauvin writer to the ſignet will ſhow the title-deeds, plans, rentals, and articles of roup; and for further particulars, application may be made to him, or to James Hamilton, collector of the land-tax, Glaſgow.

Sale of Lands in Argyleſhire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th of December 1786, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands of KNOCK and GUALACHELISH, the Lands of ACHNAHA, ACHYBEG, and ARNESS, all lying within the pariſh of Kilcolmkill, in Morven, and county of Argyle.

The preſent free rent payable to the proprietor, is only about 60 l. Stirling, though part of the lands are ſubſet at a much higher rent, they having been let by the former proprietor at an undervalue, out of favour to the tenants, upon long leaſes, which expire at Whitſunday 1793 and Whitſunday 1794, when there is little doubt but the rents will triple, offers to near that amount having been already made for them.

The lands afford abundance of game, and are contiguous for fiſhing of all kinds, being pleaſantly ſituated upon the north ſide of Lochaline, an excellent harbour. There are ſome planting, a good ſtool of oak, and other natural wood, as alſo lime-ſtone and free-ſtone quarries on the lands. The ſhores yield wreck for kelp, black and caſt wreck for manure, and the lands being in a ſtate of nature, are capable of much improvement. There is a good ſteading of houſes on the farm of Achnaha, and the lands are thirled to no mill, but ſituated very nigh, and convenient to a good mill.

For further particulars application may be made to Allan Macdougall, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or John Macneill, writer in Inverary.

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